

sudden conversions. To the French, the German is the Boche—brutal, cunning, unscrupulous and tremendously strong, in spite of, or because of, these very defects. The present generation in Germany is imbued with the old wicked Prussian spirit.

While all that is best in France says we must not make a settlement based on hate, yet it demands with insistence that it must be based on a security for France.

Now or Never, They Say
It is all very well for the Americans and the English to scoff at this idea as being altogether too pretentious, but they must try to put themselves in the place of the French. Fear and dread of Germany exist to-day. It is burnt into the soul of France. Now or never is their watchword.

In regard to the economic situation the Germans have done their best to prevent the great industries in the north of France from operating for from two to five years. France is therefore handicapped in the industrial race. She will either be obliged to raise an enormous tariff wall in order to safeguard her own industries during reconstruction, or must share in the raw materials and facilities, the transport of which England is the chief owner. France would prefer the latter.

In effect, she asks England and America to let her have a fair start in the great commercial race which is about to be run.

Freedom of Seas

Involves Ports.

Says J. L. Garvin

New York Tribune Bureau
(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.—"If the freedom of the seas is to be an effective thing, not a mere phrase, it involves also the freedom of ports," says J. L. Garvin in "The Observer" to-day.

"It is obvious that no convention guaranteeing the freedom of the seas can compel us to sell coal to enemy ships or neutrals trading with the enemy in order that they may not carry in their bunkers coal to ports for enemy uses," he continues. "Therefore, an enemy situated as Germany is, is barred from a direct trade to the East, while we hold Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Singapore and Hong Kong, as well as from the Cape Route and the whole of Australasian trade."

"American trade, however, remains open to the enemy, but as the American people are hardly indifferent to the moral issues of war they will hardly consent to aid the party considered in the wrong by supplying it with coal. Therefore, the freedom of the seas in wartime will make the neutrality of the United States impossible unless the doctrine is adopted that trade has no moral. Nevertheless, if the freedom of the seas is made a reality, Liverpool, Southampton, New York and Boston ought to be neutralized, just as the Germans claim in the case of Gibraltar, Aden and Singapore."

Route to Palace So

Short Few in London

Will See President

LONDON, Dec. 22.—President Wilson's arrival in London on a public holiday makes it certain there will be a great gathering of Londoners to welcome him. The only handicap to would-be observers is the fact that the distance from the station to the palace is so short that it is likely there will be many persons who will be unable to get places from which they can witness the passage of the royal and Presidential parties.

A better opportunity to see the President will be offered the public when the American Executive goes to the Guildhall on Saturday to receive an address from Lord Mayor of London. President Wilson then will traverse the route the King usually follows when he visits the City for public functions—through the Strand and Fleet Street and past St. Paul's Cathedral, and returning along the Thames Embankment.

Various public bodies have expressed

Doughboys Secretly

Trim Tree for Wilson

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.
Saturday, Dec. 21 (By The Associated Press).—Here is a guarded army secret concerning the President of the United States for publication in the United States, but not in France. The story has been passed by the army censor and concerns the welcome that is being arranged for the President at Christmastide.

The army is arranging for President and Mrs. Wilson a Christmas tree as a surprise, and also the most gorgeous collection of German souvenirs yet gathered by the American army of occupation. The souvenirs include officers' gold and steel helmets, anti-tank gun shells, swords, Iron Crosses and the like.

Passes good throughout the Third Army area for President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson were issued Saturday by the Provost Marshal, Lieutenant Colonel Julian Dodge, provost of the occupied district. President Wilson's pass is numbered 500 and that of Mrs. Wilson 506.

A desire to present President Wilson with addresses, but the President's time in London will be so encroached upon for official conferences that it is not expected he will be able to receive them. American organizations in London are anxious to entertain the President at dinner or luncheon, but they also are likely to be disappointed. It is expected that the President will find time for a short inspection of some of the American soldiers still in London.

The Diplomatic Corps is interested in the question of the precedence which will prevail at the state banquet. The general view is that the foreign ambassadors, as personal representatives of their sovereigns or governments, will precede all except the King and the President.

Will Dine in Historic House.
Lancaster House, where the British government will give a banquet in honor of President Wilson, next Saturday night, is one of the most famous old mansions in London. It faces Green Park, only a stone's throw from Buckingham Palace, and was for many years the residence of one of the Sutherlands before he sold it to Lord Liverholme, the soap magnate, who presented it to the government and founded a museum of relics of London.

After the war broke out it was taken over by the government for office use and several state dinners have been given there. The interior of the place is palatial, its crowning feature being its famous staircase. Queen Victoria once visited it and is said to have remarked to the Duchess of Sutherland who entered: "I come from my house to your palace."

The Earl of Derby is **Host to Wilson and Wife at Dinner**
PARIS, Dec. 22.—President and Mrs. Wilson were guests of honor at a dinner given last evening at the British Embassy by the Earl of Derby, British Ambassador. Among the guests were Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier; Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier; Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister; General John J. Pershing, Major General Sir David Henderson, former president of the British Air Council; Admiral W. S. Benson and Colonel E. M. House. Many prominent figures in political life were present.

Following the reception that succeeded the dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were escorted to their carriage by the Earl of Derby and the secretary of the embassy.

Northcliffe Invites

U. S. Correspondents

To Accompany Wilson

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Lord Northcliffe, chairman of the London headquarters of the British mission to the United States and England's greatest publisher, to-night invited the American newspaper correspondents in Paris to be the guests of the British government during President Wilson's visit to England.

Lord Northcliffe said the gathering of American newspaper men in Paris was the greatest ever seen in any European country, and he was sure their visit would have great influence on the relations between the American and European continents.

He stated that England had suffered more than the United States during the war because she had been called on to supply France with many things. Therefore, the correspondents would find a shortage in numerous things when they went to England.

The British people, Lord Northcliffe continued, had been obliged to submit to rationing with respect to food. The newspapers had been more fortunate than some of those in other countries, because they had been more careful in consuming raw materials. Nevertheless they had been obliged to reduce in size to one-half that of 1914.

The speaker said a war friendship had grown up between the British and American soldiers who had fought together at the front, and this fact certainly would afford a basis for the development of closer relations between the two foremost nations of the world.

The speaker referred to the proposed league of nations, which he said, some people had regarded as something pretty to read about but practically impossible of attainment.

He gave it as his belief that this was the most important of President Wilson's fourteen points, and said he was hopeful that means would be found to make it practical.

President Wilson, Lord Northcliffe said, was a man of infinite courage and had not hesitated to break all American traditions in entering into the war. He said he was glad the President was going outside London and into England, where the people had suffered most from the American Civil War, because they were dependent upon the supply of American cotton, but yet had remained constant in their friendship to the North. There the President would see the real England, for London was no more England than New York was America. The speaker concluded by saying that he was certain the President's visit would do immense good.

Rome Papers Announce

Wilson's Arrival Jan. 3

ROME, Dec. 22.—President Wilson will arrive in Rome on January 3, according to an announcement made to-day in the Italian newspapers.

War Strain in England Lifts As Parley Nears

English Look to Wilson in Confidence for Help to Settle the Great Issues

Yuletide Spirit Is Real

Homecoming Soldiers Add to General Gayety After Long Years of Hardship

New York Tribune European Bureau
(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.—The keynote of the British people in their present mood of introspection on the eve of the Christmas holidays and the prospect of a few days' rest is "think clearly." The intensity of the activity of the last four years has given only slight chance for abstract thought, but now the average citizen finds himself, along with every body else, an actual participant in the problems baffling statesmen, while little has yet been done to clear up the demands of war and peace. The enormous armies still remain mobilized, industry is still at a standstill and war-time restrictions and war-time bureaucracies stand like giants across the path of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

All Suffer from Strain

The ordinary citizen voter sees himself confronted in his own country by a naturally somewhat exhausted people, mainly tired and suffering with overstrain. Nevertheless, from the western frontiers of Germany to the Pacific Coast, across Russia and almost to the Persian Gulf, he surveys a scene of ruin and wreckage which the imagination fails to grasp. At this juncture the average Englishman does not know whether reconstruction ought to start at home or abroad, but he vaguely understands that home and foreign problems are interwoven, and is therefore compelled to make decisions immediately upon the numbers of problems, difficult and almost insoluble problems, the very consideration of which is distasteful to him.

First of all there is the question of conscription, an institution which 90 per cent of Englishmen abhor. Yet, how is Britain going to help maintain an army of occupation in Germany, in Russia and retain the status of a continental power unless conscription is retained?

Insist on Keeping Navy

Then comes the question of the freedom of the seas, to which all British subscribers; and yet again on one hand, the overwhelming opinion is that the navy has been the country's safeguard for the past three centuries and, normally speaking, the reduction of the navy would be suicidal, and on the other hand the question is asked: "Can any man invent a substitute of international naval peace force, which the majority may theoretically accept, preserve Great Britain's rights and enable her to fulfill her obligations in peace or in war?"

Then follows the attitude toward Germany. Lloyd George, while elector, first heard and then headed the cry to "Make Germany pay," don't let Germany dump goods here. Millions of Britons believe there will be a sort of general levy among the Germans for every penny of the cost of the war for which Great Britain should be reimbursed. Still, a large section of the public points out that Great Britain has agreed to the armistice on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points, in which reparations are mentioned, but nothing is said about Germany footing the entire bill of the cost of the war.

Details Still Confusing

Further, this section of the public is unable to see how Germany would be able to pay except in goods or how she would be able to start paying until the stranglehold of the blockade was lifted. The ordinary citizen has no feeling of sentimentality for Germany and fervently believes that such sentimentality would be useful only to Germany. Nevertheless, he regards the armistice conditions as binding on Great Britain's honor, and does not see how it would be possible to make the guilty country pay if the Allies refuse to do business with her.

There is the Russian question. Every war-weary citizen wants to have an exact and convincing idea of Russia's necessities and Britain's obligations toward her before he resigns himself to keeping a large army there and continuing to send large reinforcements. The interests of any section or class trouble him little.

Quick Peace Is Wanted

All these problems the average British citizen wants to settle or find some one to help him in the solution before he begins to worry about boundary limitations of internal Europe or the strict rights of the tiny nationalities. Above all, he wants a preliminary peace quickly.

It is a very favorable and receptive atmosphere into which President Wilson is coming, because the ear of the country is wide open to all the counsel Mr. Wilson is able to bring.

Above all, there is a vague, though persistent undercurrent of thought that the same issues in the main, when local considerations are removed, await resolution between England and America is not merely likely and desirable, but perhaps inevitable. That is one of the reasons why President Wilson's interview given to the correspondent of "The London Times" has met a popular welcome here, for it proved that the President wants to get to the heart of things and is striving to arrive at decisions in the same manner in which the ordinary British taxpayer is.

This will be a week of comparative retreat, but it may also mark the beginning of the expression of strong national beliefs and intentions.

Real Holiday Once More

In the meantime the country is preparing to celebrate Christmas in the old-fashioned way, the way in which it has not been celebrated for five years. Nearly all the soldiers stationed in the country are flocking to their homes on a twelve days' leave. Thousands of Britain's soldier sons are coming from across the Channel, where for more than four years they have faced death in defence of the ideals of democracy and humanity, while many Colonial and American troops are also arriving to help their allies in the celebration.

London Is Troops' Mecca

London is to-day the Mecca of thousands of soldiers from every corner of the land and all great battlefields, but for the first time in more than four years they have decorated their muddy clothes and equipment with holly.

Never before has London known such huge crowds of Christmas shoppers. The prices are higher than ever, but the public spares no money in expressing its joy and relief at the coming of peace. Theatres and restaurants are doing a record-breaking business. Hotels are overcrowded and seaside resorts have never seen such throngs as at this time.

Britain is showing her pride and the thousands in the victor's camp the Allies with a full heart and open pocket.

Britons' Doubts

Are Dispersed by Wilson Interview

New York Tribune Special

(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.—President Wilson's interview with the correspondent of "The London Times" was well received here. The words "conciliatory" and "open minded" are the common description of it, and it will undoubtedly serve as a pleasant introduction to the President's stay in London.

Active Preparations are going on to give him a great military welcome, while King George plans to give him a great state banquet at Buckingham Palace on Friday, and the City of London will present him with an address of welcome at the Guildhall on Monday.

General regret is felt that the President's arrival will fall on "boxing day," because it is the day of a great home feast here. Nevertheless, hundreds of thousands are likely to line the streets to greet the President.

Pleased With Interview

Mr. Wilson's interview with "The Times" has given the greatest satisfaction to the heads of the Administration here, who regard it as removing many expected difficulties along the path of negotiation. One of the highest officials of the country said to-day:

"The President's words on the British subject in the inter-Allied action in the meaning of Great Britain's sea power will help bring America and Great Britain together on the fundamental principles of the League of Nations. The President's views are so clear and correct that approval of them seems condensation. It is inadvisable further to speculate on the concrete application of the President's friendly and cordial statement for fear of the slightest misinterpretation or misunderstanding of any of the American statesman's words at this vital period would be madness."

Newspapers Comment

The evening newspapers comment at length on the President's interview. Here are a few quotations:

"Northcliffe's 'Evening News'—The whole of this historic interview shows us a man that comes appropriately in the season of peace and good will to do his best to secure a just and equitable solution of frankly very difficult problems. His invincible faith is the foundation in his trust in comradeship. It is there to be shared by the people of this country."

"The Evening Standard"—The interview conveys the impression of a man not only high-minded but practical, modest and sensible, not seeking to force the world into an arbitrary mould but ready to consider the viewpoint of others as put forward, as well as his own."

The anti-coalition "Star"—The interview is full, rather, of a rarefied atmosphere of international idealism. If there is a passage in it that gives us pause, it is the indirect reference to the freedom of the seas and our peculiar position as an island empire."

We are not an island empire. We are merely an island kingdom with a far-flung empire. If by our peculiar position Mr. Wilson understood our unfortunate position we think his sympathy unnecessary."

President Called Discreet

"The Globe"—The interview is remarkable for its omission rather than as a definite statement. The President is a particularly acute diplomat, possessing the invaluable gift of talking without saying anything. We are glad to see he recognizes the value of discretion at the present time. His views will be heard with attention and respect when the time comes, but that time is not just now. Apart from all newspaper comment, there is a growing feeling here that perhaps his experiences in France have already tended to modify somewhat many of the President's views."

Hurley Gets Chinese Honor

Order of Chiaoh conferred by Government on Shipping Head

PEKING, Dec. 18 (By The Associated Press).—The Chinese government has conferred the Order of Chiaoh, second class, on E. N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

World Must Forbid Air Bombing, Says Ambassador Sharp

Barbarous Warfare, He Declares at Laying Cornerstone of French Monument to Wilbur Wright

LEMANS, France, Dec. 22.—Speaking here to-day at the Wright-Lafayette ceremonies, when the foundation stone of the Wilbur Wright monument was laid, William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, deplored the "wicked uses to which aviation has been perverted by the enemy, whose sole purpose seems to be to destroy and kill." The ambassador continued:

"The very horrors of its abuses will compel the civilized nations hereafter to abandon forever the employment of aircraft for the casting of bombs. As it is a barbarous method of murdering innocents and is lacking in military value, it should be outlawed by the coming league of nations. The submarine—that other evil genius of modern warfare, and even more monstrous—should similarly be banished."

Pays Tribute to Wright

Mr. Sharp referred to his personal acquaintance with the late Wilbur Wright and the pride he felt that the aviator was a native of his own state of Ohio, and added:

"Our own General Glenn, also an Ohioan, is here to-day heading many thousands of American soldiers. He is as popular and beloved in a foreign land as at home. He well represents the state, of whom all her sons are most proud."

Henry Simon, French Minister of the Colonies, representing the government, in an address traced the effort made by the United States in the war. He then said:

"Without such aid supplied to our Allies and at the same time as to ourselves, I do not know whether the war in the spring of 1917 could have been continued."

Credits American Aid

"Without the formidable push of last March and the monthly contribution of American troops, I do not know whether Marshal Foch's decisive manoeuvre in the summer of 1918 could have been possible."

General John Pau spoke in the name of the president of the Aero Club of America.

The monument is being erected by the Aero Club of France and will mark the place where Wilbur Wright made his first flight in France on August 8, 1908.

Wilson Pays Visit

To 1,200 Wounded In U. S. Hospital

Continued from page 1

to the President by the names the doctors and nurses had given them. There were "Texas Red," "Tennessee Sly" and "Sunny Sam." The last named was introduced as the sunniest boy in the hospital.

The President saw one lad who came to the hospital eighteen months ago with half his face shot away. His story was almost too terrible to repeat, but the President wanted to hear. So the doctor told it to him.

He entered the hospital with so little of his face remaining that his eyes were all that are now shown in the plaster cast which begins his record. For a year he took all his food through a tube. Now by additions of one of his own ribs, a bit of shinbone and some scraps of odds and ends he has a face. To-day he sat up in bed and was chewing gum. At a distance of twenty feet his face looked quite normal.

At the French hospital visited by Mr. Wilson, the President, owing to lack of fluent command of the French language, was prevented from such intimate contact with the wounded men as had been the case in the American hospital. Nevertheless, he visited all the wards and was roundly cheered by the pupils, one of whom sang "La Marseillaise."

Jews Planning Protest

Ministers and Rabbis Will Unite in Note to Wilson

Plans for a future world organization of Jewish congregations to prevent anti-Semitic discrimination and pogroms will be considered at the second annual convention of the Jewish Ministers' Association of America and the Federation of Orthodox Congregations, to open to-morrow night at the Young Men's Hebrew Association Building, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

The convention will last three days, and at its final session will have speakers Alexander of Idaho and Bamberg, of Utah, the two Jewish Governors in the United States, as speakers. The convention, of which Samuel Bucher will be chairman, will send a message to President Wilson in Paris, asking that steps be taken at the peace conference to guard against wholesale murders of Jews and discrimination against them.

"What will my Wife do with the money I leave?"

THIS question engages the attention of men who habitually look a long way ahead. One of our clients, Mr. B., answers the question in his own way. With his permission we quote him:

"Suppose a man leaves his wife \$30,000—including life insurance. In a lump sum, it looks like an awful lot of money. It seems so big, she thinks it must last for ever. So she spends \$500 here and \$200 or \$300 there—and so on. Before she knows it, there isn't enough left to give her \$1,000 a year income"

"It's amazing to me, men can be so short-sighted about the money they leave."

"Here is a case I know about."

"Two brothers in partnership died within a year of each other. Their fortunes were approximately the same. One left his affairs in the hands of a Trust Company. The other left his affairs in the hands of his son."

"The family of the first man are living about as usual on \$15,000 a year. The income, which the Trust Company pays them from a safe investment of the principal, goes up and down a little, but has remained pretty much stationary."

"The family of the other man have had the mischance of a time. The son was a wild one when it came to money matters. Before two years had passed, he had the whole estate snarled up in ventures that weren't any good at all."

"The money that ought to be in that family just plain isn't there and never will be."

With the above warnings in mind it was natural for Mr. B. to discuss with us—

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- (2) Life Insurance or any other money may be used to form the Trust Fund. We are bound by a written agreement to carry out your wishes definitely and absolutely.
- (3) We will make investments of the Trust Fund for you in such securities as are lawful for Trustees, or, if you prefer, you can give us definite instructions to follow.
- (4) Income from the Trust Fund will be paid in installments to whom you wish and when you wish—and in the amount you wish.

YOU can take up this matter at any one of our offices. Please ask for the Vice-President in charge. He will be glad to talk with you personally and promptly—of course without obligation on your part.

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The old custom adds to the merriment of Christmas giving.

The mantelpiece, with mother's long stocking, father's short sock (unless he borrows one of mother's), the shorter one of sister's, and the wee one of brother's.

All ready for the coming of Saint Nick.

To fill the stockings of the men we suggest:

Paramount Shirts at \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Gloves, Mufflers, Neckties.

Socks, Suspenders, Umbrellas.

Handkerchiefs, Pajamas, Belts, Jewelry.

For the ladies:—Silk Hose, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas.

Everything moderately priced—everything guaranteed.

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For substantial Christmas presents within the family, Baby Bonds are most appropriate.

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Ask for list of Baby Bond offerings.

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